

Secretary of the Prefecture, accompanied by the maid of the Duchess and a footman belonging to the household of the Duke, searched the remains for her body. The two servants eventually stopped before a blackened and mutilated corpse and declared that it was the remains of their mistress, and also sent for the dentist of the Duchess.

The latter, after examining the corpse for half an hour, declared it was not that of the Duchess. He claimed there was a tooth too many in the head. But the servants insisted, whereupon the dentist and two doctors operated upon the upper jaw, and then the dentist was able to formally identify the remains as being those of the Duchesse d'Alençon.

#### Little David's Mother's Grief.

The mother of the four-year-old child, Alfred David, one of the victims, was at the Palais during the day for the purpose of taking the body away with her. It was decided, however, that it was impossible to show her the ghastly remains of her child. When the news was communicated to the unfortunate mother, in a paroxysm of grief she tried to force her way into the mortuary hall, screaming:

"I will see my child!"

Eventually it was found necessary to forcibly remove the poor woman, whose case is one of the most distressing. Mme. David lost her husband a month ago and her only other child died a fortnight ago.

The unidentified bodies, as well as the jewels recovered from the debris, have been photographed by the Bertillon method, and the funeral service of the victims has been fixed for the Cathedral of Notre Dame. M. Faure will attend and Pere Richard will probably officiate.

#### Aid for Needy Families.

At to-night's session of the Cabinet it was decided to ask the Chamber of Deputies for a special credit in aid of the needy families.

The Minister of Justice communicated to his colleagues the first results of his inquiry as to the causes of the fire. The investigating Magistrate, M. Dortein, reports that there were great carelessness and imprudence in the principal arrangements for the bazaar.

The scenes witnessed among those who remained about the fatal spot throughout the night, unable to tear themselves away, indifferent to the entreaties of their friends or relatives, were heart-breaking. Upon several occasions a distracted father or mother, half mad with grief, would endeavor to force a way through the line of soldiers or the inner line of police drawn about the blackened ruins. Children were there weeping for lost parents, and the old and the young and the middle aged joined in the murmur of lamentation and exchanged hopes and fears.

#### Saw Relatives Die.

Many tales of despair are told. Mme. Feulard was saved by her husband, who, so soon as he had placed her in safety, dashed back to the burning building in order to save his daughter. He had clasped the girl in his arms and had nearly reached the door when they were caught in the flames and father and daughter perished before the eyes of the agonized mother.

The Baron de Mackau had a similar experience. Seven times he penetrated the flaming ruins in search of his sister, each time to save another and only to see his sister, later, fall before his eyes when he no longer had strength to lift her.

The Marquise de l'Alig was rescued by a fireman at the moment she had given herself up for lost. All her friends had fallen around her, and she was on her knees, awaiting death in prayer, when a fireman caught her up and succeeded in extricating her alive, but frightfully burned.

#### An Eye-Witness's Story.

An eye-witness describes the scene as follows:

"The women mostly wore light costumes, and those who escaped from the furnace were screaming 'Fire! Help!' The faces of many of them were covered with blood. From time to time children ran out of the burning building crying for their mothers. A number of women of the poorer classes standing in the crowd, at the risk of burning themselves, tore the flaming clothing from the persons of the ladies as the latter dashed to terror through the streets.

"The bazaar at that moment was nothing more or less than a huge brazier. As the heat was unbearable, we made our way to some vacant ground between the brazier and the convent of the Rue Bayard, and joined a handful of workmen who were trying to rescue people from the flames by means of a ladder too short to avail much.

#### Swift Work of Flames.

"While the work of rescue was in progress cries from the rear attracted us. Two women who had just escaped from the flames were lying writhing on the ground just beyond the margin of the fire. We darted in that direction, and as we neared them pieces of burning debris fell in showers upon our heads, and we were unable to reach these unfortunates, who were then burning like torches. They had ceased to stir, and they soon entirely disappeared in the flames, and the witnesses of this awful scene groaned and wept.

"The awful drama was then at its height. In the midst of hissing, crackling flames we heard the shrieks of the victims. But they were speedily stifled. Seeing the hopelessness of saving the bazaar, the firemen turned their attention to the adjoining convent, up the walls of which the flames were leaping, with a frightful crash, enveloping the edifice in flaming debris. I was then able to approach it. On all sides were the bodies of lately elegant people. Many of them stretched on their backs with arms extended as though appealing for help.

"Owing to the heat we were unable to see the remains the attention which would have permitted their relatives to identify them.

## KILLED AND INJURED.

List of the Victims Who Perished and Were Burned in the Paris Bazaar Fire.

### VICTIMS OF THE PARIS FIRE.

The Comtesse Mirimel.  
The Comtesse Brodeville.  
Victor Gosseil.  
Sister Leonie Guillaume.  
Mme. Haussmann.  
" Schlumberger.

The Comtesse Humolstein.  
The Marquise des Maisons.  
Mme. Moskier, wife of the well-known Russian banker.  
Mme. Poitevin.

" Jacques Haussmann.  
The daughters of M. Shevilly.  
Mme. Maudat Grancey.  
Mlle. Henriette Hinihsdal.  
The Baronne Elizabeth St. Martin.  
The Vicomtesse Marie Bonneval.  
Sister Guinoux, the Superior of the Sisters of the Convent of St. Vincent de Paul at Raincy.

Mlle. de Grancy.  
The Comtesse St. Perrie.  
Mme. Laurent de Gosseil.  
Mlle. Ghevigny.  
Mme. Florez, wife of the Spanish Consul.

Mme. Serrurier, the wife of one of the most prominent Generals in the French Army.

Mme. Warnet, the wife of General Warnet.

Mme. Chevais, the wife of General Chevais.

Mme. Carbonel.

" de Boudier d'Yange.

" Laneyrie.

Mlle. Comcan.

" Finucal.

Alfred David, 4 years old.

Mme. Le Clerc.

" De Houze.

" Marie Chatrian.

" Kahn.

" Cohen.

" Louise Lourmand.

" Tullay.

" De Fardonner.

" de Clermont.

" Riviere.

" Divoard.

" de Vauvargues.

" Le Normand.

" de Vatisminil.

" Monti.

" Pierre Bome.

" Cuvillier.

" Chapuis.

" Chonipe.

" de Moustiers.

" Bravier de Thiny.

" Porges.

" Germain.

Mlle. Suquet.

" Madeleine Landucœur.

" Esther Cuvillier.

Mlle. Carlier.

" Sister Gilhous.

Sister Virginie Thomazeau, the Mother Superior of the Sisters of St. Andre.

Sister Julie Garivet.

Mme. de Bourhillier.

" Chevigny.

" de Vallence.

" Vimont.

" de Varanville.

" Lagrand.

" Huzar.

Mlle. Jaquin.

" Verhasseldt.

M. Sabatier.

Joseph Doron.

Leon Guillaumet.

Jacques Haussmann.

General Meunier.

Father Marbeau.

Baron de Shonlay.

The Comte de Bonneval.

Vicomte de St. Perier.

The Vicomte Chevigny.

Mme. Laneyrie.



DUCHESS D'UZES, OVER WHOSE BOOTH THE PARIS FIRE BEGAN.

(From a Painting by A. Montard.)

Mlle. de Gossard.  
Mlle. Des Pierres.  
Mlle. de Beauvais.  
Mlle. Elodie Vauvrietto.  
" Louise Gerondeau.  
" Marie Simon.  
" Angèle Gosso.  
" Zoo Gosso.

The Comtesse de Subersac.  
The Comtesse de Carayon Latour.  
The Vicomtesse de Malezieux.  
Mme. Moreau, her son and four daughters.

Mme. de Stange.  
" Lewal.  
" Berges.  
" de Grandmaison.  
" Bernard.  
" du Fresau.  
" de Marauval.  
" Germain de Mazieres.  
" Nicot.

The Duchesse de St. Didier.  
The Baron Caruel de St. Martin.  
The Baron de Laumont.  
The Baron de Mackau.  
The Comtesse de Mun.  
The Comtesse de Serrurier.  
The Comtesse de Gellulhe.  
The Comtesse de La Biotterie.  
The Comtesse de Vatin.  
Comtesse d'Horn.  
Mme. de Demas.  
" Marie Disle.

Mlle. Terro.  
" Comeau.  
Mme. Beauchamp.  
" Billaye.  
" Lamegrie.  
" Cosse.

" Nitot.  
" de Sorne.  
" Cecile Julian.  
Mlle. Barassi.  
" Guilleton.  
" Marie Moisson.  
" Suzanne Nitot, and  
" Therese Donon, daughter of the Baroness de Saint Didier.

### THE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

The Duchesse de la Torre.  
The Comtesse de Raincy.  
The Comte de Montclair.  
The Comte de Devissin.  
Mme. Macede.  
Mme. Recamier.  
Mme. de Laume.  
Mme. Hyster.  
Mme. Edouard Andre.  
Mme. de la Tour Dupin.  
Mme. Malezieux.  
M. Lefebvre.  
The Vicomtesse de Lucay.  
Mme. Mathieu.  
Mme. Lamotte.  
The Marquise de Lubersac.  
Mme. Raffalli, wife of the well-known painter.  
Mlle. Raffalli, daughter of the painter.

### SKETCHES OF VICTIMS.

Some of the Most Noted Names in Paris Figure in the Long List of the Dead.

Sketches of some of the more prominent victims of the Paris fire follow:  
DUCHESS D'ALENCON was a sister of the Empress of Austria and wife of Prince Ferdinand of Orleans, second son of the late Duke de Nemours and the elder brother of the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Angoulême. He was a grandson of Louis

Philippe. The Duchesse was fifty years old. Her son, the Duc de Vendôme, was married last year to the Princess Henrietta of Belgium. The Duchesse was born a Princess of Bavaria of the younger branch. The ex-Queen of Naples is her sister. The Duchesse was devoted to the Duc d'Angoulême, her brother-in-law, whose treasures of art and literature at Chantilly have been used by her in the composition of several historical essays.

COMTESSE DE MUN was the wife of Adrien Albert de Mun, who was last month elected a member of the French Academy. He is the most eloquent orator in favor of the Royalists in France. He has organized leagues of Catholic workmen, and given much attention to the study of sociological questions. He is the great-grandson of Helvetius, the materialist philosopher.

MARQUISE DE CALLIET was the wife of General Gaston Alexandre Auguste de Calliët. He was distinguished in the Crimean war, in Mexico before Puebla, in army of the Rhine as the Colonel of the Third Regiment, in Africa in battle against tribes of Elgolah, and during the Commune in suppressing the rioters. He would be in command of Paris in case of a siege, although he has retired from the army. He is a grand officer of the Legion of Honor, and popular.

BARONNE DE MACKAU was the wife of Ferdinand Armand de Mackau, son of a celebrated Admiral, who died in 1855. He was an ardent advocate of war against Prussia when he was a Councillor of State in the time of the empire, and a leader of the Royalists in the Chamber of Deputies until 1892, when he rallied all his personal adherents under the standard of the Republic. He is sixty-five years of age.

COMTESSE DE ST. PERIER was the wife of the Duke of St. Perier, who was the leader of exclusive society in what remains of the old Faubourg Saint Germain. She was the hostess of a literary salon, where the Comte de Montagu, who is her nephew, assembled every Thursday the poets of the French Academy. The Com-

tesse had a great deal of influence in the Academy elections, and the candidate who was sure of her favor was sure of being elected. The reason was that she knew even better than M. Brunetiere the traditions of the Academy.

COMTE DE PERIER, her husband, was a retired colonel, a graduate of St. Cyr, who fought with distinction in several battles of the Franco-Prussian war. He was a member of the Legion of Honor.

MARQUISE DE FLORES was the wife of the Spanish consul at Paris, at whose receptions one met all the distinguished residents of Paris whose language was Spanish. The exiled statesmen of South America were welcome always at the house of the Marquise de Flores.

VICOMTE DE BONNEVAL was a Deputy of the Department of Indre and a leader of the Monarchists in the Chamber of Deputies. His fortune was estimated at \$1,000,000. He was a soldier in the Franco-German war and became chief of battalion in the Territorial Army. He was fifty-nine years of age.

VICOMTESSE DE BONNEVAL, his wife, was celebrated for her charities.

COMTESSE DE GHEUTIER, nee de La Roche-Moncault, was the wife of Henry de Freuille. His fortune is estimated at \$2,000,000. He assembled at his weekly receptions in Paris all the distinguished members of the ancient nobility of France. The Comtesse was celebrated for the charm of her personality.

MME. GUSTAVE SCHLUMBERGER was the wife of the French numismatist, member of the Institute, whose works on Byzantine history are of value. He is very wealthy. Their son was for several years a picturesque figure in the Bohemian resorts of New York. He had dispensed his parents, who paid him a liberal pension to live abroad. M. Schlumberger is a member of many of the learned societies of Europe. He was the organizer of the French historical monetary exhibition at the Trocadero in Paris in 1878.

MME. GEORGE EUGENE HAUSMANN was the widow of the Baron to whom Napoleon III. owed his election as President of the French Republic in 1848. It was under the Baron's direction, during the Empire, that the new Paris was built. Mme. Haussmann wrote the greater part of her husband's "Memoirs" which were published in 1891.

M. JACQUES HAUSMANN was a nephew of Baron Haussmann and great-grandnephew of a member of the convention which decreed the death of Louis XVI. He was a banker, a man of great wealth, and a leader in all the charitable undertakings of Parisian society.

MME. EMILE MOSKIER was the wife of the Russian banker who has played a part in all the national loans of France to Russia. His fortune is regarded as fabulous. He was on his way to St. Petersburg when the fire occurred. She was the aunt of H. C. Moskier, of the firm of L. von Hoffman & Co., bankers, of New York.

MME. ROLAND GOSSELIN was the daughter of Emile Moskier, and wife of Roland Gosselin, one of the twenty authorized exchange brokers of Paris. Her sister, and Mrs. Pierre Girod, who was also in their company, escaped from the fire.

VICOMTESSE HUNOL-HOLSTEIN, was the wife of one of the best known members of the Jockey Club. The lavishness with which the Vicomte dispensed hospitality has been the talk of Paris for several years. The portrait of the Vicomtesse, painted by Charles Duran, was a great success at one of the Salons. She had been beautiful and was highly esteemed.

MME. MOREAU-NELATON was a daughter of Auguste Nelaton, the famous surgeon, who died in 1873. Her husband, Moreau, a wealthy retired merchant, has a fortune which is estimated at \$1,000,000.

BARONNE CARUEL DE SAINT MARTIN was the wife of a leading Bonapartist. He is a wealthy land owner in the Department of the Indre and ceased his contributions to the Pope's Pence when the bishops in France advised the adherents of the Empire to stop clamoring against the Republic as an enemy of religion. The Baronne Caruel de Saint Martin gave to charitable societies of Paris every year the sums which her husband had formerly given to the Vatican.

BARONNE DE SAINT-DIDIER was the wife of a retired capitalist, who made a fortune in the time of the Empire through Haussmann's improvements of Paris.

COMTESSE DE MIRIMEL was a leader in the Legitimist circles of Parisian society. She was the owner of a mansion in the Parc Monceau and of a palace on the Loire, where the police of Paris looked for conspiracies against the Republic. She was a great admirer of the Duchesse de Berry, and, like her, was suspected of the ambition to lead a restoration of the monarchy. But it was well known that she had become reconciled to the Republic since the experiment of the Duchesse d'Uzes with the Bonapartist faction.

COMTESSE DE BRADDEVILLE was a leader in the aristocratic circles of Roman Catholic society in Paris. She was one of the most generous donors to the new cathedral at Montparnasse.

MADAME DE CLERMONT was a leader in fashionable society, famous for the largeness of her entertainments.

MADAME DE CARAYON-LATOUR was the daughter of the Comte de Chevigny and wife of Albert de Carayon-Latour. He is celebrated in fashionable society of Paris as a skillful fencer. He is of an old French noble family and a man of great wealth.

COMTESSE DE SUBERSAC was the wife of a lawyer whose fortune is estimated at \$1,000,000. He is a Gascon noted in Parisian fashionable society for the brilliancy of his wit.

MME. BRASIER DE THUY'S gifts to the charitable societies of Paris have been generous.

GENERAL MEUNIER was a gallant officer of the Franco-Prussian war. He was Minister of War in several French Cabinets, and excited adverse criticism by the candor of his expressions on public affairs. He was regarded, however, as an efficient officer and was highly esteemed.

VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, who was injured, was the daughter of James Meinel, a successful leather merchant in New York. He retired from business forty years ago. His daughter had a dowry of \$200,000 when she was married. The family homestead is at Hempstead, L. I. The Meinel mansion was at the southwest corner of Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue. The building erected in its place is the property of the family.

### ALMOST WEDDED A KING.

Countess d'Alençon, Victim of the Paris Fire, Was Engaged to Louis of Bavaria.

The Countess d'Alençon, formerly Princess Sophie of Bavaria, who met such a terrible death in the Paris fire Tuesday,

in her early youth had a romantic love affair with King Louis the Second of Bavaria. In the year 1867, when Louis was only twenty-one years old, he fell in love with his cousin, the beautiful and charming Princess Sophie. She was a daughter of the Archduke Karl and a sister of the present Empress of Austria.

She was born in 1847 and was then only nineteen years old. The people of Bavaria, however, did not entirely endorse the choice of their King. The Protestant party was much opposed to the match because the Princess was a Catholic, and others did not look favorably upon the selection made by their ruler because all the daughters of the Archduke Karl had been educated in the most unconventional manner and were also unpopular with the citizens of Munich.

Great preparations were made for the wedding of the royal pair, which was set for August 25, 1867, the date of the birthday of the elder Louis of Bavaria, the grandfather of the young King. Upon the same day fifty other couples were to be married, and the King decreed that these couples should be selected by lot, without any distinction as to rank. A thousand golden were promised each couple as a dowry. The only condition was that the candidates for selection should declare their inability to purchase an outfit and the necessary furniture with which to begin married life, and each one of the fifty couples was to have been engaged at least two years prior to the wedding day. Great was the joy of the fifty couples who drew the lot that brought them fortune and the special notice of the young King.

#### Broke the Engagement.

Then, like lightning from a clear sky, came the news that the King had broken the engagement. In the middle of the night, after an entertainment at his palace, he had left the city and gone to his castle on the Starnberg Lake. There no one was admitted to his presence, and for hours he rode through the forests like one mad. No one could explain this behavior of the King. No one could tell why he mourned for his intended bride and yet had been willing to break the engagement. All Bavaria was in a quandary, and the most extraordinary rumors were abroad in the land. The King forbade any official celebration of his birthday and disappeared for the entire day, not returning until evening. No one has ever known what the King did upon this day which was to be his wedding day. A servant met the King late at night returning from the forests of the Bavarian Alps. He was half crazed, and for weeks after was in delirium.

And now both the King and his intended bride are dead. It will be remembered that King Louis died in 1886 in the Bavarian Alps. He was found on the shores of the Starnberg Lake, having probably committed suicide. He was mentally affected for some years prior to his death.

At the time when the engagement of the King and Princess Sophie was broken there were many rumors abroad as to the cause. It was only after the death of the King that the cause of his extraordinary action became known. The King had made the discovery by accident that the Princess was in love with another man; that she had presented this man with much of her personal property, and maintained correspondence with him ever since her engagement with the King. This man was the son of the well-known artist and photographer "Hofrat" Hanfstengl, of Munich.

#### Loved by the Princess.

Edgar Hanfstengl was a strikingly handsome man, and was popular among the ladies of the court. He was clever and witty, and had just returned from a long journey around the world. Munich still remembers him as the first man who ever used an umbrella in that city. "Hanfstengl's yellow umbrella" has become a byword there.

No wonder that the Princess immediately took a fancy to him, and the young cavalier naturally felt much flattered at the attention he received from the Princess. Not long after making the acquaintance of young Hanfstengl it was rumored at court that the Princess was in love with him. Both were often seen together riding horseback, and the Princess spent less and less of her time in the company of the King. Then one day the crash came. The King is said to have found a letter addressed to Hanfstengl by his fiancée, and, in his rage at her duplicity, he broke the engagement and fled to the mountains.

Sophie married the Duke d'Alençon, son of the late Duke of Nemours and grandson of King Louis and Philipp. On learning of King Louis's suicide in 1886 she became insane, and spent a number of years under restraint in a lunatic asylum at Graz, in Austria. Both her life and her death therefore have been most tragic.

WOMEN'S UNION WORK.

Mrs. Ballington Booth Thinks Only Unfermented Wine Should Be Used at the Communion Table.

White ribbons and flags flying from the interior walls of the Broadway Tabernacle, at Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, yesterday morning, announced the beginning of the midyear conference of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of New York.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 a. m. by the president, Mrs. Mary Towne Burr. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, first vice-president New York State W. C. T. U., made the address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. Emmeline Underhill Burgess, president Ulster County W. C. T. U.

The greater portion of the morning was occupied by a symposium upon the following subjects:

"Health and Heredity," Miss Anna Langworthy.

"Purity in Literature and Art," Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard.

"Rescue Work for Girls," Mrs. Mary J. Annable.

"Peace and Arbitration," Mrs. Sarah W. Collins.

One of the most interesting features of the afternoon session was the address made by Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, of the Volunteers of America.

This earnest little woman spoke enthusiastically of her prison work and the victories that had been achieved by it, which were greater than her most sanguine dreams. In the course of her talk Mrs. Booth uttered a strong plea against the use of any except unfermented wine in the administration of the Lord's Supper.

"Every church should take this stand," she said. "It is a shameful thing for a man to be brought directly from a successful struggle against accursed drink to receive for the first time again the taste from out of the sacred cup."

"The State and Vice" was the subject discussed by Mr. Aaron Powell, president of the American Purify Alliance, who made a powerful argument against legalizing vice and denounced the course of Police Commissioner Grant in giving his sanction to such an end in this city.

Other speakers in the afternoon were Rev. Dr. Dunn, Miss Rebecca Krikorian, and Mrs. Schuyler Barnes, president of the Mothers Congress of New York City, who discussed "The Ideal Kindergarten."

The conference will continue to-day and evening.



NOTED FRENCHMEN WHO DIED IN THE PARIS BAZAAR.